BEAVER ARGUS.
BEAVER, PENN'A.
Wednesday, Dec. 3d, 1862.
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TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum, IN ADVANCE: otherwise TWO DOLLARS will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political, and other Notices of a public nature, free.

## "STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY."

[THE following stanzas were found on the person of a rebel Sergeant of the "Stonewall Brigade," recently captured by our troops near Winchester, Va.:

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails—
Stir up the camp-fire bright;
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echos strong,
To swell the brigrde's rousing song,
Of "Stonewall Jackson's way."

We see him now,—the old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew,—
The shrewd dry smile,—the speech so pat,
So calm, so blunt, so true.
The "Blue Light Elder" knows 'em well:
Says he, "that's Banks,—he's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul!—we'll give him—well,
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! caps off!
Old Blue Light's going to pray.
Strange—the fool that dares to scoff!
Attention! it's his way!
Appealing from his native sod
In *forma pauperis* to God,—
"Lay bare thine arm, stretch forth thy rod,
Amen!" That's "Stonewall's way."

He's in the saddle now! Fall in!
Steady! the whole brigade!
Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
"Quickstep! we're with him before dawn!"
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way!"

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning—and, by George!
Here's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge.
Pope and his Yankees, whipped before,
"Bay'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar,
"Charge Stewart! pay off Ashby's score,"
Is "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Ah! maiden wait, and watch and yearn,
For news of Stonewall's band!
Ah! widow, read with eyes that burn,
That ring upon thy hand.
Ah! wife, sew on, pray on, hope on!
Thy life shall not be all forlorn!
The foe had better ne'er been born,
That gets in "Stonewall's way."

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.—On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrennese, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions Gen. Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until a change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner. Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps, until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skilful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult, naturally enough, supposed these tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—Bulwer eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspiration, which leaps like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their favorite loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?—We are born for higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbown never fades—where stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and when the being that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

☞ An Irishman, catching a thief's hand in his pocket at the post office the other day, knocked the rascal down, and began to trample on his carcass as if he were dancing a Fardowner's jig. "What's that for?" said a bystander. "Och!" said Pat, "it's small change the fellow wanted, and faith, I'm afther giving him a few *post office stamps!*"

## The War Upon the Administration.

The most amusing exhibition of the present day is the attempt of the Breckinridge Democracy to dictate a policy to the present Administration, and there is no current literature more interesting and attractive than the numerous plans for peace and conciliation that we see in their journals.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* is unceasingly facetious on this subject. The New York *World* is forever saving the Union in sounding sentences. According to these writers, we of the North, we of this stubborn hard-hearted generation, we Yankees who have the hardihood to believe in such a thing as liberty, and the audacity to enter into a war for the salvation of the Union, have only to lay down our arms, wipe the blood from our swords, turn them into pruning hooks, and rush into the arms of an affectionate and loving South. How blind and giddy we have been throughout this weary, wasting war! How greatly we have wronged our noble brethern in the Southern States! We have misunderstood them from the beginning. We misunderstood them at Fort Sumter. After all, we shall probably hear that when Gen. Beauregard opened upon that fort it was only an affectionate piece of artillery practice—that the advance into Maryland was merely a playful visit of pleasure—a picnic—and that if we had only taken time and kept our temper, and listened to reason, and followed the counsels of those pure patriots and far seeing statesmen, Fernando Wood and James Buchanan, we should now be a happy band of brothers. There was nothing in the world more easily settled than this difficulty, had we not been so fierce and fanatical. Mr. Reed and Mr. Hughes would have arranged the whole affair in three days. It was only necessary to set aside the election of Mr. Lincoln, adopt the Montgomery Constitution, do away with our flag, and accept Mr. Davis as the President of the Confederacy. Had these counsels been adopted two years ago, when so freely and frankly given, we should now be at peace, Europe would be satisfied, and war would not have come.

But, alas for the hopes of these wise and good men! there was a general superstition throughout the North that we had a country—a history—a race—a Constitution—homes—tariffs—and all the blessings of liberty and constitutional order. And we were so fixed in this belief that we are determined to die for it and to put to death all who attempted its overthrow. We rather liked Mr. Lincoln, and as we elected him for four years, concluded to try him for four years. We raised armies and went to war. We met disasters. It seemed to be the providence of God that we should be chastened. Slow and doubtful generals were given to us. War was an experiment, and as we could not extemporize a Napoleon—nor even a Hoche, a Desaix, or a Wolfe—we were compelled to experiment for generals. Some have failed and others have succeeded. Some have risen to the surface, and others have gone to the bottom. The Scipio of this war for the Republic may be at the head of a division or an army, or he may be among some of the drafted levies now shivering in their canvas homes. We can only hope and pray, as we have hoped and prayed before—for generalship is not a matter of education, advancement, or official favor, but a gift that God gives to man. We have kept on fighting, in the hope that the end was near. Money has been spent, blood has been shed, the contumely of the European world has poisoned every breeze that comes over the broad Atlantic; commerce has been shattered, and the dust has gathered around spindles whose music once brought bread to thousands of men and children. A great party has succeeded in obtaining power in the North. Its leaders propose to undo all that we have been doing, to turn our sufferings into mockery, our sacrifices into ashes, our hopes into bitterness and despair. The issue they make against us is precisely what was made nearly two years ago—the overthrow of the Administration, and with it the overthrow of the American Republic.

They have declared their purpose, and opened their campaign. They are building batteries around Fort Sumter. *Let us, they say, demand from the President the suspension of his proclamation of Emancipation.* On this point the contest is now being waged. A hundred arguments are scattered over the land in support of this demand. "It will conciliate the people of the South—it will be a practical offer of compromise—it will give us peace." This is what we are told must come from the arbogation of a solemn decree. "It will be a step in the immediate path of peace." Then we may see "the permanent flags of truce" for which Mr. Reed is constantly at his devotions. But can we believe these men? If we grant this first demand—what next? If we surrender emancipation, will their demands cease? If we give up the outworks, can we hope to be unmolested in the citadel? We can only sustain our cause by sustaining it from the beginning to the end. If we surrender emancipation, they will demand confiscation, and eventually recognition. And, judging events by events, the temper of men now by their temper before this war came to us, their associations, sympathies, and antecedents, we believe that every follower in this crusade upon emancipation would rejoice in an ultimate recognition of the rebellion. The progress of men in political heresies is as easy and as rapid as that of Æneas to the infernal regions. Few, indeed, are the men who were in favor of the South at the beginning that are not in favor of it now. They have been sympathizers from the first. Time and political success have emboldened them, and now they open their campaign. Their assault is upon the President of the United States, and the object of that assault is to compel him to rescind the proclamation of Emancipation.

We think we can assure the country that, from all we know of the President of the United States, he will neither surrender nor amend this mighty weapon against the rebellion. He approached emancipation cautiously—we might say that he was driven to it by the necessities of events and the appalling power of the rebellion—it was no measure of his own choosing. The dread it has inspired in the the South shows that it was well timed. It may fail as a thousand of other schemes have failed since the beginning of the world; but the efforts will be made, and what is more, it will be sustained by the combined power of the Republic.—*Phil Press.*

BOLD ESCAPE OF AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER FROM CHARLESTON.—The following is an extract of a letter recently received by the Rev. Mr. Schrider, of Washington county, Illinois, from his son, recently a prisoner at Charleston, S. C.:

"The fortunes of war decreed that I should be taken prisoner, last June, while on an expedition reconnoitering the enemy's position. While in their clutches I always had an idea of escaping. I spoke to the negro, who brought me my coarse food, and made an arrangement to escape. The negro was to furnish me with a seceesh uniform, and in the evening I dressed myself in my regimentals, and was ready for a start. The faithful negro gave me the countersign, and had a boat ready. He opened the door, and I ventured on my hazardous undertaking—to pass Forts Sumter and Moultrie. I was hailed at both places, but did not venture to answer. They fired at us with muskets without hitting us, although the boat was riddled, and was with difficulty kept afloat; but we succeeded, by exerting ourselves to the utmost, in getting to sea. Oh, how my heart beat when I saw a steamer in pursuit of us firing grape and canister. But we neared the blockading squadron, who, hearing the firing and seeing the cause, let slip their anchors and rescued us."

A HARD FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A HORSE.—The Norfolk *Examiner* relates the following singular occurrence, as having taken place in the township of Walsingham, Canada:—"Mr. Abraham Brandow, had a very narrow escape one day last week from being killed by a horse. He went into a field to catch his horse and as soon as he got near the animal it pitched at him in a determined and savage manner, hitting Brandow fearfully. Brandow, is a strong, able man, and a good horseman, and he fought the horse as long as he could with the bridle, but finding that it did not heed that weapon, he threw his arms around the horses neck and his feet around his fore legs. While in this position he threw the horse down. This of course broke his hold, and the horse soon got up again and continued the fight with renewed severity. Finally, Brandow threw himself flat upon the ground, giving up all hope, the horse continuing to bite him for some time after he lay perfectly still. Even after the animal had left and gone some distance it returned and bit Brandow several times. Strange to say, the horse did not strike or attempt to stamp the man, but tried and did kneel on him, as if trying to crush him with his knees. Brandow had his clothes almost entirely torn off, and from one of his arms the flesh."

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—A singular couple got married in Chester county, Pa., the other day, merely making the following declaration in the presence of friends:

"We, Orton S. Murry and Lydia P. Jacobs, make known to these, our friend, that we have chosen each other for conjugal companionship, in prosperity and adversity, in life and till death. We ask no license, we submit to no dictation. We bow to no authority. We recognize no God nor Almighty power to guide us.—Our promises are to ourselves and each other, not to others. Our trust is not in others, but in ourselves and each other."

EXEMPTS FROM FUTURE DRAFT.—It has been decided that if a person has been drafted and furnishes a substitute who is under age or an alien, he is free from all future drafts. But should the substitute be on the roll of the militia, and another draft is ordered and the substitute is drawn the principal who employed the substitute has to go himself or procure another person.—*Phil. Press.*

## A Wife on the Battle Field.

The following extract from a letter, dated at Corinth after the battle, has been published. It vividly portrays the fearful emotions and anxious thoughts which torture the mind of an observer during the progress of a battle, and narrates but one of the many harrowing scenes of war which, if described, would seem "stranger than fiction."

"Oh, my friend! how can I tell you of the tortures that have nearly crazy me for the last three days. Pen is powerless to trace words weak to convey, one tittle of the misery I have endured. I thought myself strong before. I have seen so much of suffering that I thought my nerves had grown steady, and I could bear anything; but to-day I am weak and trembling like a frightened child.

"But do not wonder at it. My dear husband lies beside me, wounded unto death, perhaps. I have lost all hope of saving him, though I thank God for the privilege of being this moment beside him. And besides this all around me the sufferers lie moaning in agony. There has been little time to tend to them, poor fellows.—True, the surgeons are busy all the time, but all the wounded have not yet been brought in, and it seems as if the time would never come when our brave men shall have been made as comfortable as circumstances may permit. It is awful to look around me. I can see every imaginable form of suffering, and yet am helpless to aid them any of consequence.

"Since night before last I have not left my husband's side a moment, except to get such things as I required, or to hand some poor fellow a cup of water. Even as I write, my heart throbs achingly to hear the groans and sharp cries about me. F. is sleeping, and I dare not close my eyes lest he should die while I sleep. And it is to keep awake, and in a manner relieve my over-burdened heart, that I am writing to you now under such sad auspices.

"On the morning of the 3d instant the fight began. The attack was made on Gen. McArthur's division, and we could plainly hear the roar of the artillery here, as it is only about two miles and a half distant from this place. Oh, the fearful agony of that awful, awful day! I had seen F. a moment early in the morning, but it was only a moment, when he bade me good-by, saying hurriedly, as he tore himself away:—'Pray for me, my wife, and if I fall, God protect you!' There was something in his look and tone which struck a chill to my heart, and every moment after I knew the fight had begun I felt as if he had indeed fallen. I cannot feel how long it was before I heard that Oglesby's brigade was engaged, but it seemed an age to me. After that my agony was nearly intolerable. I never had a tho't of fear for myself. I was thinking only of F. Then I got the word that he had been hotly pursued by the rebels and had fallen back.

"Lately in the afternoon I succeeded in gaining a little intelligible information. Poor General Hackleman was shot through the neck while giving a command, and fell mortally wounded. He died between ten and eleven o'clock the same night, I have since learned. Up to the time of receiving the wound he had acted with the greatest bravery and enthusiasm, tempered by a coolness that made every action effective. When dusk at last put an end to the first day's conflict I learned that General Oglesby had been dangerously wounded, but could gain no intelligence of my husband. I could not bear the suspense. Dark as it was, and hopeless as it seemed to search for him then, I started out to the battle field.

"Oh, *how* shall I describe the search of that night? It looked like madness. It *was* madness. But all night long I straggled amongst bleeding corpses, over dead horses, trampled limbs, shattered artillery—everything that goes to make up the horror of a battle field when the conflict is over. They were removing the wounded all night. Oh, how awful to stumble over the dead and hear the cries of the wounded and dying alone, and in the night time. I had to start off alone, else they would not have let me go.

"As you may suppose I could not find him, either amongst the living or the dead. But the next morning, just after sunrise, I came to a little clump of timber where a horse had fallen—his head shot off and his body half covering a man whom I supposed dead. His face was to the ground, but as I stooped to look closer, I perceived a faint movement of the body, then heard a faint moan. I stopped and turned the face upward. The head and face were both covered with blood, but when I turned it to the light I knew it in spite of its disfiguration. Oh God, the agony of that moment sickened me almost to suffocation.

"With a strength I thought impossible in me, I drew him, crushed and bleeding, from beneath the carcass of our poor old horse, whom we had both loved and petted, and dipping my handkerchief in a little pool of water amongst the bushes, bathed his face and pressed some moisture between his parched, swollen lips. He was utterly insensible, and there was a dreadful wound in his head. Both limbs were crushed hopelessly beneath the horse. He was utterly beyond the reach of human skill to save, but as soon as possible I had him conveyed to the hospital. I have nursed him ever since, hopelessly and with a heart breaking with grief.

"Oh! how many wives, how many mothers, are to-day mourning the dead and dying, even as I mourn my dying! He has not opened his eyes to look at or spoken to me since he fell. Oh! could he but speak to me once before he dies, I should give him up with more resignation. But to die thus,—without a look or word!—Oh, my heart is breaking!"

THE MANUFACTURE OF MOLASSES.—"It is an ill wind that blows no good," is an old proverb, which was never more verified than during this war.—While the rebellion has closed up many avenues of industry and wealth it has caused others to be opened, even better for the wealth of the people. The most recent evidence of this fact is furnished by a reference to the new modes lately brought into requisition in this State for the manufacture of sugar and molasses. We are informed that a gentleman in Lancaster has raised, on a quarter of an acre of ground, sufficient cane to produce 87 gallons of molasses. The manufacture of molasses in that section is such that a mill has been kept so busy this season that increased facilities are necessary, and another mill is to be erected to meet the demand. Last year one mill made over 1,160 gallons, and this year the amount will reach 2,000, which shows that this matter is receiving practical attention from our agriculturists. The manufacture of the molasses costs the cane-grower about 17 cents per gallon, and the article when fit for use is worth 50 cents. That the mill is worked to its full capacity may be judged from the fact that in fourteen days of the present season over 800 gallons of molasses were made. The experiment seems to work well.—*Philadelphia Press.*

☞ Talking to boys in public meeting is getting to be an art and science. Billy Ross is a great Temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Illinois, was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said:

"Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms, and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them do they not?"

"Yes, sir!" shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own all this property, then?"

"Us boys!" shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now, tell me—did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?"

"Yes, sir; lots of them!"

"Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards then?"

"*Us boys!*"

Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but, recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

## Gen. Loan, of Missouri.

The Chicago *Tribune* having classified Gen. Loan, Congressman elect from the St. Joseph District, as a Democratic and anti-Emancipationist, the St. Joe *Herald* of the 16th puts in the following rejoinder:—

"Let us say, once for all, that General Loan never was a Democrat, in the party sense of that term. He is to-day, heart and soul, for the thorough and eternal eradication of Secession from Missouri. He is in favor of making Missouri a free State, and he has not a conservative hair in his head, as the word is used in our day and generation. The Administration will have no truer friend or warmer supporter in either branch of the American Congress, in all its endeavors to crush treason and aid the Border States to throw off the incubus that weighs them down, than Ben. Loan.

☞ A strange incident occurred the other day at Elberfield. A young man took a phosphoric match from a box to light a cigar. The matches being tightly packed, the young man introduced his finger nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of phosphorus passed under the nail and ignited. The flame was immediately extinguished, but the hand swelled so much that a surgeon advised its amputation. The young man would not consent to this, and in a few hours afterward his whole arm had to be amputated to save his life.

DEAD LETTERS.—It has been the habit of the dead letter office to send back only those letters that contained matters of value; but for the past year the experiment has been tried of sending all letters, and the result has been very satisfactory. Not more than sixteen per cent. of the letters had been returned to the Department, and the double postage that is charged has realized a surplus over the expense.

## TALLEYRAND and ARNOLD.

There was a day when Talleyrand came to Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the Revolution. Pursued by the blood-hounds of this reign of terror, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer in a strange land, to earn his daily bread by daily labor.

"Is there any American staying at your house?" the asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment, and then replied:

"There is a gentleman up stairs either from America or Britain; but whether from America or England I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who, in his life, was Bishop, Prince, and Minister, ascended the stairs. A miserable supplicant, he stood before the stranger's room, knocked and entered.

In the far corner of the dimly lighted room sat a man of fifty years of age, his arms folded and his head bowed upon his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows and upon Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching expression. His form, vigorous even with the snows of fifty winters, was clad in a dark but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced, stated that he was a fugitive, and with the impression that the gentleman before him was an American he solicited his kind feelings and offices.

He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English.

"I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World without friend or home. You are an American. Give me, then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in any manner; a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to one of your friends!—A gentleman like you doubtless has many friends."

This strange gentleman arose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated toward the door of the next chamber, his eyes looking still from beneath his darkened brow. He spoke as he retreated backward; his voice was full of meaning:

"I am the only man of the New World who could raise his hand to God and say, I have not a friend—not one in America."

Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming sadness of the look which accompanied these words.

"Who are you?" he cried, as the strange man retreated to the next room; "your name?"

"My name," he replied, with a smile that had more of mockery than joy in its convulsive expression—"my name is BENEDICT ARNOLD."

He was gone. Talleyrand sank into the chair, gasping the words:

"ARNOLD, *the Traitor!*"

Thus he wandered over the earth, another Cain, with the wanderer's mark upon his brow.

[Will not the earth be a grand Cain brake after the great treason of the United States shall have been quelled, and the traitors driven forth like Cain to mingle with mankind of every clime?]

A TRAITOR'S TOAST.—The following toast was recently proposed by one of a party of officers in a drinking saloon in Harrisburg. The author is said to hold a position in a Pennsylvania regiment:

"The soldiers of the Potomac: their leader is gone—may they throw down their arms and turn their backs to the Southerners!"

The *Telegraph* says this toast was drank by a party of officers—the sentiment was applauded in drunken revelry—the treason was uttered by a wretched coward, who daily pockets the money of the Government without giving a proper return for its pay. The name of the officer will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

☞ A crowd collected around a dilapidated specimen of humanity near the corner of Fifth and Sycamore sts., Cincinnati, to ascertain what he had lost.

"O, darn it, I've lost some money," was the reply.

One of the party immediately got a light, and after searching for a long time, he turned to the lookers on and assistants and remarked:

"I don't care a darn for the cent; I just wanted to see where it would roll to."

Yankee escaped a thrashing by using his legs.

THE CAP OF LIBERTY.—The explanation of the cap of liberty is this: "After the death of Cæsar, the conspirators, who had secured his death, marched out with a cap as an ensign of Liberty, carried before them on a spear—the cap without a head, indicating that the tyrant had lost his power. From that fact, and for this reason, it has ever since been an emblem of Liberty."

## From Europe.

The news from Europe, brought by the Arabia, settles the question of mediation and of intervention by the European Powers in our affairs for the present, at least, if not altogether. Russia holds back, England refuses, and France alone is willing to interfere in what is none of her business. That both Russia and England are wise they, happily, are persuaded, and we are confident that France will be led into the path of wisdom, though may be against her will. Should the Emperor propose to adopt a policy in which he would find backers in the other Great Powers, it might possibly lead to new complications from which it might not be easy to extricate himself with honor and credit. So shrewd a ruler will not fail to foresee such a possibility, and conclude that the safer and wiser way is to let us alone.

The apprehension of any interference on the part of European Powers in the war in this country has not of late been much felt, but so long as it remained a doubt it was a painful one. There will be a sense of relief, now, at its positive removal, and the Nation will feel all the stronger in the sense that it confronts all the possible difficulties of the case in the suppression, pure and simple, of the Southern Rebellion.

## How Brownlow was Challenged.

Parson Brownlow, in his speech at Chicago, recently, told how he was once challenged to mortal combat by a secessionist, and the result. He said:

Almost the last thing that happened to me before they crushed out my paper, was a challenge to fight a duel from a secessionist editor in the South, Lewis H. Pope, a specimen of humanity who weighed ninety-five pounds, a worse looking man than Alex. Stephens. He supposed that, being a preacher and editor I wouldn't fight, but he waked up the wrong passenger. [Applause.] I accepted his challenge, and wrote in the letter that being the challenged party, I had the right to dictate the weapons, time and place. It was then summer time and hot weather. I said: I elect that we fight immediately after the first hard rain that comes in a hog pen.—The weapons shall be two large, four-pronged iron dung-forks, [continued laughter,] and whoever shall shovel the other out, should be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat.' [Vociferous laughter.] He replied that the terms were cruel, inhuman and contrary to the laws of duelling, and he backed out; and well he might, for he knew that I could have shoveled him out in less than no time.—[Laughter.]

KINDNESS TO PARENTS.—Sweeter praise can never be than that of a dying parent, as he blesses the hand that led him from sorrow to sorrow, and is even now smoothing the cold brow, damp with the spray of Jordan. And dear the thought as your tears fall upon the sod that covers the grey-headed father, that you were very kind and loving to him; that you gave cheerfully of your abundance, and never caused him to feel that you were doing a charity.

Never can we repay those ministering angels we call father and mother. Angels, though earthly have they been, from the time that Adam and Eve gazed on their first-born, as he slept amid roses, while the tiny fingers, the waxen lids, and cherub arm were all mysterious to them.

WOMEN THE CAUSE.—It is stated that the opposition which the draft commissioners of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin had to encounter was from the women, not the men. The men looked on complacently. To all appearance they were willing to go; but the women had no notion of letting them, and, to prevent the possibility of such a disaster, they made a dead set on the official with clubs, bludgeons, sticks, stones, &c., broke his head, smashed the draft box, and in divers other ways put the commissioner *hors du combat.*

☞ Richmond is the best flour market in the South. Her mills are as famous as those of Rochester, N. Y., and yet, a week or two ago, flour was selling in Richmond at $27 a bbl.; white wheat at $4 a bushel; red $3,95; unbolted corn-meal at $2 a bushel, and bran at 60 cents. With such prices ruling in the best market of the Confederates, and that immediately after harvest, the prospect for the winter and spring months is not the most cheerful they could contemplate.

☞ A new way of keeping warm has been put in practice with good effect. It is to have a buck-wheat cake made large enough to cover the bed, like a quilt, and spread over it "piping hot," the time of retiring.—When made of sufficient thickness, it retains the heat until morning—and then, if a person is too lazy to get up, he can make a very good breakfast by eating off the the edges as he lies.

☞ Anybody who supposes that locking a girl in a back room will prevent her from knowing what love means, might as well undertake to keep strawberries from blushing in June, by whispering in their ears about that snow we had last winter.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

**BEAVER, PENN'A.**

**Wednesday, Dec. 3d, 1862.**

**T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor**



**S. M. Pentengill & Co.,**

*No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston* are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities. They are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*


☞ The Beaver Seminary and Institute, under the charge of Rev. R. T. Taylor, *commences* on Tuesday, Dec. 9th. See advertisement in another column.

## Release of Political Prisoners.

Traitors have a new cause of complaint against the Government. The Executive, through the Secretary of War, has ordered the release of the political prisoners, in other words those Northern traitors who were arrested and confined on account of their treason. We recollect when they were arrested for publishing treason discouraging enlistments, and in other ways crippling the Government, what a howl went up from the secession press generally. Having suffered a short imprisonment, and learned that treason is punishable, these prisoners have been released by the Government whose only fault is being too mild. Now the cry is raised that the Administration has overstepped its power—that it could not release without trial. A *learned* editor whose reasoning capacity is of the first order (*i. e.* in the *progressive* scale) reasons thus: "If there were actually guilty of treason the Government did wrong to release them. If not their detention was an outrage. In either case the Administration overstepped its power." This same editor was one of the most bitter in his denunciations of the Administration for their arrest, not discriminating then between those who were traitors and those who were not. Now, that his friends and co-conspirators are set at liberty, he denounces the Administration for overstepping its power. Not being capable of entertaining two ideas at once, and yet believing it his duty to oppose the Government in every measure, he expands the first idea and applies it to an offence that before seemed a virtue. He writes learnedly of *Habeas Corpus*, and regards its suspension as a terrible outrage. We will venture the opinion that he cannot tell what the writ is, and how and when applied. When the Nation is struggling between life and death its people or their representatives have a right to make use of anything and everything within their power to save it. If it is crippled in any way, no matter how or by whom, society and justice both demand the evil to be removed out of the way. Had the Government exercised a little more rigor, our condition would be better to-day. As it is, our plans of attack are revealed, and in fact everything connected with the Nation and its Armies. Some persons are to blame; and we hold the Government has a right to arrest any one suspected, and hold them just as long as the exigency requires. Traitors have no rights whatever under the Constitution.—Let us first save the Nation from impending ruin; and then, if in so doing, some things have been done that requires redress or amendment, we will have the time and opportunity to attend to it. We are compelled to believe that sympathy with treason, and hostility to the Government, is the real cause of these attacks upon the Administration. Nothing to encourage patriots and discourage traitors—not one word against rebellion do we ever see. Every editorial, every article selected in relation to our difficulties, is hurled at and intended to weaken the cause of the country.—Men whose loyalty are above suspecion have never yet suffered indignity from those in power. But the loyalty of such men as the editor to whom we allude, may justly be questioned; and to save the life of the Nation, it may be thought proper to arrest all whose sincerity is doubted. Secretary Stanton is especially assailed by these malcontents. And why? What public act has he been guilty of that renders him so culpable? Nothing is alleged against him but firm adherence to the interests of his country. Because, being one of the High Priests of Democracy, he chose to stand by and support the Government. His loyalty is sufficient ground to excommunicate him, and then follow him with abuse. It is so with every Democrat who has come out for the war and the putting down of rebellion. We ask our readers if they ever seen a line of commendation of Gen. Butler, of Judge Holt, Hon Robert Dale Owens, or Archbishop Hughes,—life long Democrats. They are only mentioned by way of abuse. They forsook party for country, and that is sufficient. We are for the punishment of traitors everywhere, North or South. And these attacks upon the Administration are the offspring of hatred and treason.

## Causes of the War.

Many theories have been adopted; a variety of speculations entertained, and innumerable arguments offered, as to what was the primary or moving cause in bringing on the present unfortunate state of affairs in the United States. We find many, very many of the presses of the North, representing the Breckenridge party, giving, as their opinion, that a direct infringement, by the North, upon the *slave rights* of the South, and an unwarrantable interference by "*Black Republicans*" and "*Abolitionists*," with the favored institution, has involved our country, with all her benign institutions, in civil war. Others say Slavery itself is its only cause; and yet others tell us that all Republican or Democratic forms of government contain in themselves the elements of their own destruction, and are therefore short-lived. But another class positively assert that man is not capable of self-government; that the Puritans left their mother country after having revolted; that they were only rebels, and the secessionists of the South have as perfect a right, to-day, to destroy our government as the Pilgrim Fathers had to leave the Oppression of the Old World. But without stopping to argue or answer these several questions in detail—as time and space will not permit—let us ask what is our government? What was the intention of its founders? They had but one intention or idea—that of Freedom! Did they ever ask to destroy the governments from whence they came? No; but they did desire to leave those Oppressions, and, perilling their lives, came to an unkown and uncultived wilderness, that they might worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, and establish a form of government most nearly comporting to the principles of the divine precept; although other forms of government may be tolerated or recognized by divine authority, yet a republican form more nearly assimilates itself to the government divine. But when the Puritans had landed upon our shores, commenced and were carrying on the work of reformation, a new class of beings appear—an Aristocracy; not now, to the founders of this government, for they were the same they supposed they had left behind. From the *dedication* of "Plymouth Rock" on down in our history, till the time of, and during the Revolutionary struggle, they were the same old Tories. A class of men who preferred a Monarchy or an Aristocracy to the true form of government; and when they could not introduce all the combustible matter into our system, yet they did succeed in thrusting in a fire-brand under the mild name of servitude or slavery—and since we believe that compacts must answer for their corporate wrong, and governments for the follies and mistakes of their Rulers, if the people, as a compact, adopt those wrongs and sanction them as their own acts; yet under the Supreme Government of the Ruler of all the earth, and still entertaining our preference for a Republican or Democratic form of government, we cannot even for a moment entertain the idea of the overthrow of our Constitution, and the laws based thereon. We believe that North and South have committed both personal and national wrongs; that the national or compact wrongs must be atoned for in this life; that individual ones are reserved for future life, and that the God of Israel is still on our side as in times of old, opposed to wrong and oppression in every form. That when, years ago, there was a severance of the churches, north and south, the finger of the Almighty was writing our destiny as surely as it did of old upon the wall when Mene Tekel was pronounced as a sentence against wickedness in high places, and although we may be scourged in the loss of fathers, sons and brothers, we shall come forth from these tribulations, and as a nation, maintaining the principles given to our fathers and transmitted to us, satisfy the world that our cause is just. That when a southern ministry, even now, declare that they "hate a Democratic or Republican form of government," they only re-echo the sentiments of those "Aristocrats" who selected South Carolina as their Sanctum, and Charleston as their Sanctum Sanctorum, "from whence it is declared that slavery is a God-given institution, in open defiance to the great principles of the great reformer, denominating it the "sum of all villainies."

But we believe now, as we always believed that a self-constituted "Aristocracy" has ever existed in this country from its foundation until now; that its object was no more nor less than the overthrow of our government; that wealth was to be its chief engine or means for the accomplishment of the dark design; and that whether that wealth consisted in money or human chattels, yet slavery was to be the representation of that power, spread over free territory, and used to the overthrow of our free institutions.

And, now, we believe that, should the dark stain of Slavery be blotted out of existence with the wickedness of the Buchanan and other Administrations, our government will be again restored and remain as a beacon light to guide the nations.

## REBELLION.

The annals of history furnish no record of a parallel for the dreadful conflict in which this country is now engaged. A little while ago we were in the midst of peace, prosperity and plenty, and living under the best government ever formed by man; a government established by the people freely for their own protection and benefit, and handed down to us for our benefit; and how, above all the nations of the earth, have we been blessed in this sacred legacy, while the spirit of those who gave it to us followed it along down in its great mission, and inspired its Administration, and bound fast to it the allegiance and fidelity of the recipients of its beneficence. This great government was not made to rule its subjects with the iron hand of power. It was not made for Oppression; for the dominance of the few over the many. It was created to reflect the wishes, the will, the virtue and the patriotism of those who were to receive and be the objects of its benign influence. This government had its very constitution in its very inspiration, by the very act of its creation, an unchangable and irrevocable claim to all that virtue and intelligence and patriotism could contribute to its perpetuation, and the full free, unobstructed achievement of its high purposes. Yet notwithstanding the greatness, goodness and beneficence of our once great and glorious government, a class of aristocrats, in wild revelry, rebellion and treason, have arisen in their madness, and seek to overthrow it, and rear in its stead a system of slavery, mastery, feudalism and villanage, for the benefit of a few slaveholding aristocrats, who, by their heraldry, undertake in their lordliness and contempt for the laboring classes, which feudal spirit their sires brought with them here, and in their distaste for the arts, their disgust for industry, their austere dominion over their dependants, seek to establish a slaveholding aristocracy, and instead of the liberty we have so long enjoyed, give us brutality, degredation, human bondage, traffic in human flesh, darkness and sorrow.

Shall it be? Can it be that we, the sons of noble sires, who fought and bled, and sacrificed their all for our sakes, and gave to us, as we think, the greatest and best of governments, prove ourselves unworthy? Shall we let this grand government perish, and be swept from off the face of the earth by traitors, an aristocratic few, that they may rule and revel in the destruction, ruin and slavery of the many.

Freedom and the right everywhere are interested in this mighty conflict. The eyes of all nations are upon us with anxious expectation.—Other Republics have been swept from off the face of the earth, and have clattered down the steeps of might forever.

If we fail, Chaos has come again, and from the unransomed throne of despotism, shouts of malignant joy will startle the world with earthquake voice of victory.

CAMP M'CLELLAN, Nov. 17th, '62.

*Editor Argus:* Dear Sir—I wish to correct an error that was published in the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* this morning, in regard to Capt. Donehoo's Cavalry Company, from Beaver co. The editor, or his informant, must be very much mistaken if they think, as the paper states, that there are eighty Democrats in this company. The company is very nearly divided; and I think that they have not very much to "brag" on, if it is the only Democratic company from the county.

Please publish and oblige the Republicans of this Company.

A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's Message is spoken of on all hands as the best written and best considered of any he had submitted. The radical Republicans are not particularly well pleased with his lengthy argument in favor of compensation emancipation, but secession sympathising members are far worse pleased.—The quiet way in which he treats his emancipation proclamation as a thing accomplished and with which Congress has nothing to do commands much attention.

There is no telling in what shape the telegraph may get the message West, but it may be well to assure your readers that as read here it is far above the average of Presidents Messages.

English, Vallandigham & Co's demonstration on arrests, before the message was brought in, is regarded as the key note of their policy for the session.

There are rumors of fighting at Fredericksburg in circulation, but doubtless unreliable.

## Leter from the Roundhead Regiment.

CAMP ON CARTER'S RUN, VA.,
November 13th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me again to address you. Since the great battle of South Mountain, and Antietam, the "Grand Army of the Potomac" has been comparatively inactive, save a few skirmishes with Rebel Cavalry. On the 26th of October, the 9th army corps, to which the 100th P. V. is attached, broke up their camps in Pleasant Valley, Md., and started for the "Old Dominion," crossing the Potomac on a Pontoon bridge at Berlin, and going into camp for the night, near Lovettsville, Va. The troops were then in good health, and fine spirits, and all thought that the "Rebs" would soon be flying before us, for we had unbounded confidence in our leader, Gen. M'Clellan; thinking that by his strategy, they would be forced to fall back, or stand and fight, and if they chose the latter, we were sure to whip them. By short marches, from day to day, we finally came to this place on the 7th inst., pitched our tents and lay down upon a bed of snow two inches deep. Our march was the whole length of the great Valley of Va., (the garden of the State.) It is a beautiful country, but the ravages of War has laid it waste. While passing through Louden county, we met many Union people, especially in the town of Waterford, where nearly all are Quakers; many of whom had been refugees for six months, to escape the yoke of "Jeff." by being drafted in his army; but they have returned to meet our troops with joy, and bid us welcome. The Ladies, too—God bless them—met us with smiling countenances, and did not turn up their *noses* and walk away disdainfully, as many had done before; but they visited our camp by dozens, and extended invitations to officers and private soldiers, to call upon them, and they should receive a feast of the good things their fathers' house could furnish. "I need hardly say," many of us accepted the invitation. Since leaving this place all we have met were *Secesh*, of the vilest kind, who would neither give nor sell a single thing to Union soldiers; hence the boys went in on foraging, and many times at midnight I have been woke up, by the squeeling of pigs squalling of chickens and turkeys, quacking of ducks and geese, and the bawling of sheep, which had been brought into camp, to the slaughter, and by morning all would be nicely dressed, and each officer of the Regiment presented with a portion of the spoils.—Then of course Division commanders knew nothing of the doings of the night. But foraging became too extensive and the citizens began to complain; hence, on the 8th inst., a general order was issued, to put on quarter guards to keep the men in camp, and call the roll every two hours from six o'clock in the morning till eight at night and report to Corps Headquarters; all absentees, then to receive such punishment as the General may put on them. This has stopped the foraging, and now we are living on fresh beef, coffee and parched corn, this being all we have had for the last five days. No bread of any kind has been issued to our Brigade, since the 7th inst., then the men got ten "hard-tack" apiece. At present there is no sign of ever getting anything else, but a fair prospect of shorter rations of what we have. We are not starving; but I tell you this bill of fare is pretty hard, and if not soon changed the men will soon be reduced to *fighting weight*. Often have I heard the boys exclaiming, "Oh my country! my country! if I had a barrel of dried apples." Until this morning we were ignorant of the cause of the failure to get "grub," but now it is known that a certain *high official*, (I dare not mention the name because of my inferior rank) failed to guard the passes in the Blue Ridge, and the Rebels got in our rear and cut off our train. This way of doing things, and placing *proud Union Soldiers*, at guard over Rebel pig pens, and chicken coops, gives cause for complaint among the noble men who have come out to fight their country's battles, and not stand as sentincls over Rebel property, and live upon *parched corn*, while the enemy are fat on our "hard-tack" and "old speck," which fell into their hands through the negligence of Gen. ——. On dress parade last night an order was read, that Gen. Burnside takes command of the "Army of the Potomac." Then speculation began with us why Gen. McClellan had been removed; but this morning the mystery was solved by good authority, that his removal was caused by his refusing to move the army on the 8th of October, as ordered, and did not make the advance from Maryland till the 26th of October, and it is further said this is not the only time he has played a "lone hand," contrary to orders. Upon whom can we now rely with confidence since the Great has fallen? I know of none but our present chieftain, General Burnside; in him we all have confidence; and will follow him: knowing that when he strikes that victory will be ours. God grant him success in crushing this Rebellion; and that the day is not far distant when the clash of arms will resound no more in our land, and all will live in *peace*. The location of our present camp is 7 miles south-west of Warrenton, Va., on the bank of Carter's Run, one of the tributaries of the Rappahannock River. I am thus explicit in regard to our whereabouts, that some Quartermaster may come this way with a train of provision; and that Russell Errett, (Paymaster,) may soon find the place and give us some of Uncle Sam's "green backs," for we have not received any pay for over four months. We have only ten cases of sickness reported in the Regiment.—All the boys of Co. D. are in good health, except W. H. Dunlap; he has Typhoid Fever, but with care will soon be well. I am trying to have all our sick removed from camp to a Hospital at Warrenton, Va., where they will be better cared for than they can be in camp.

W. C. SHURLOCK,
Asst. and Acting Surg., 100th R. P. V.

## Letter from the 140th Reg. P. V.

PARKTON, Baltimore co., Md., Nov. 28.

MR. EDITOR: Gov. Bradford's Sabbath passed off yesterday very quietly in our camp. Owing to the fact that the Beaver county companies received their bounty on Monday of this week, good dinners were in abundance.

Our regiment was presented with a handsome stand of colors some time since: a gift from the State of Pennsylvania. The presentation was made on behalf of the State, by Col. S. B. Thomas, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and received by Col. R. P. Roberts. Both gentlemen delivered able and eloquent addresses.

Sergeant Riddle, of Co. F, has been appointed, by Col. Roberts, Color Sergeant of the regiment. A most excellent appointment. No one need have any fear of their being dishonored, as long as they are entrusted to his care.

We are making preparations to build barrack, and in all probability will remain here all winter, guarding the Northern Central Railroad. Why it is, I cannot tell; but this is one of the worst managed roads in the United States. Scarcely a day but there is a smash up, collision, or mishap occurring; and it is by no means uncommon for the train due here in the morning to be delayed until night.—The road does an immense business. Since the beginning of the rebellion the stock has ran up two hundred per cent. and it is now quite a profitable concern.

Dr. B. F. Hill, of Candor, Washington county, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Wishart. I do not think there is a regiment in the service whose medical department is better managed than ours. There has been a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction (and, perhaps, a good foundation for a great part of it) at the manner which Surgeons treat the sick under their care. How it is in other regiments I do not know; but in this, candor compels me to state that the sick receive every care and attention that it is possible for the Surgeons to bestow. Our Hospital is now in a church convenient to the camp. Mrs. Dungan, wife of one of the members of the regiment, is connected with the Hospital; and too much cannot be said in praise of the admirable manner which she discharges her duty. She is untiring in her efforts to alleviate the suffering and promote the comfort of the sick.

There has been a few changes in the officers of Co. H, since they left Beaver, co. Samuel Campbell, who left as 2d Lieutenant is now Captain, and Sergeant Vance 2d Lieutenant. The regiment is in good condition, and is rapidly gaining proficiency in drill, &c.

Genuine Union men in this locality are scarce. There are plenty here who make loud professions, whilst charging the soldiers most exorbitant prices for what they have to sell. But, really, one man could possess all the loyalty there is in this neighborhood, and still not be much *sounder* than some of your Beaver county "Butternuts."

The Democracy will, I suppose, make a desperate effort to disfranchise the soldiers. One thing I cannot understand: If a great majority of the soldiers, now in the field, are Democrat—as has been proclaimed on all occasions by locofoco papers—why are they so fearful of allowing them to vote? But they know full well their declarations were false.—That lie has served its purpose, and now they attempt a bolder stroke.—If those who remain at home, and use every effort in their power to thwart the administration in its endeavors to subdue this rebellion, are allowed to have a voice in the selection of those who are to be placed in positions of trust and power, why exclude those who have *practically* demonstrated their devotion to their country?

There is a rumor that Maj. Gen. Wool, commanding this department, will be superceded by Gen. Schenck. Four of Col. Belger's (chief Quartermaster) clerks have been arrested and taken to Washington; cause, as yet, unknown. The papers say there is to be a general overhauling, which I hope may prove correct. I trust the government may keep on overhauling until all the thieves are ferreted out, and honest men substituted.—"A consummation devoutly to be wished."

"BEAVER."

## Threatened Retaliation.

The following is the letter of Jeff. Davis in relation to the shooting of ten Confederates in Missouri:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, November 18th,

Lieut. Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department—General—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal* of the 3d inst., containing an account purporting to be deriving from the Palmyra (Missouri) *Courier*, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of General M'Neil, of the United States army.

You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. M'Neil to the Confederate authorities, and, if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands. Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

## How to Go to Richmond.

It will not be easy for General Burnside to conduct his army to Richmond by a route that will please the Loco Focos. One of their journals asserts that the movement to Fredericksburg is but feint to divert the attention of the rebels from the real base of operations, which will be Yorktown. Upon the strength of this, it goes on to claim the movement as a grand tribute of "the enemies of General M'Clellan" to his genius; for the route by the Peninsula is said to be his route, and if General Burnside shall go that way and take Richmond he will be but doing what M'Clellan has taught him.

Another of the same complexion declares that "the Fredericksburg route is part of M'Clellan's original plan," and that, when about to leave the army, he explained his plans fully to Burnside, who will now endeavor to carry them out. It appears therefore, no matter what road Burnside may take, that he will be but endeavoring to do what M'Clellan *intended to do*; and consequently that the latter is entitled to all the credit of the enterprise, if it should prove successful.

If Burnside expects to get to the capital, he must go there by some road, and if he captures it, he will be doing something which it is certain M'Clellan did not do; and all the efforts of scheming politicians to deprive him of the glory which he will win by such a conquest, will be utterly unavailing. It will be well for "Little Mac." to make the most of the honors which are now paid to him, for they are but intended to throw odium upon the Administration, and if Burnside should be successful in the work which he has undertaken, the political knaves will drop their present hero "as they would a hot potato," go to work to make a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, out of the more available material.

These fellows reminds us, however, of an Irish servant girl we once heard of. She was at all times just going to do it." Her master, rather enjoying the joke, said to her one day:—"Mary, go up stairs and make a fire under the bed." "Yes sir," said Mary, "I was just going to do that"—*Phil. News.*

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHISERS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of Oct. 28 has a long and very sharp review of Gen. Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it blows up the incapacity of that General. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the South and the reliance placed upon such Rebellion sympathisers as Vallandigham, Bright and others:

Had Gen. Bragg done his duty as well and as promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters. Then would the Vallandighams of Ohio, and the Brights of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the North Western ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army, that had we remained South of the mountain would never have taken up arms against us.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S GALLANTRY.—W. D. B. is Assistant Provost Marshal General at Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters, and has charge of the female department. Occasionally a refractory female breaks away from Capt. B., and insists on seeing the General. One of these yesterday rushed up to Gen. Rosecrans, intruding herself between Gen. R. and Gen. Hamilton saying:

"Is this Gen. Rosecrans?"

"Yes madam."

"Well General, can't I have a pass?"

"Madam" (with a low bow), "it is not my business to give you a pass; it is my duty to refuse it."

Another lady approached on another occasion, and began with a pitiful story in regard to her "poor, dear, sick uncle."

"I condole with you, madam," said the General, in that quiet way of his. "It is unfortunate that uncles will somtimes get seriously indisposed. I, too, have a dear afflicted uncle."

"Then you can sympathize with me," she said.

"Yes, madam, I do, and when my Uncle Sam gets over his present serious indisposition, I will give you a pass."

It would of course be an anti-climax which would ruin the story to relate what the lady did.

[*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

CAIRO, Nov. 29.—The grand Army of the South is in motion.

General Sherman with his forces left Memphis on Wednesday. Gen. Grant's army struck tents down yesterday, and marched off on the Holly Springs road, with seven days' rations prepared. Only one tent is allowed each twenty men; one to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment.

The rebels are falling back towards Grenada, tearing up the track, carrying off the rails and burning the bridges as they retire. It is reported that they are even moving their heavier valuables from Jackson, Miss.

Prisoners taken confess to the utter hopelessness of their cause in the West.

## The American Soldier.

The Paris *Pays* publishes an extract of a letter written by Gen Cluseret a French officer now in the service of the United States, in which he says the soldiers under his command—"After two months of campaign and suffering such as I never endured, even in the Crimean war, where we never were in want of food, nor exhausted by long marches, I can speak to you knowingly of the American soldier. During all that time we have been marching night and day, sometimes without bread, and half of our men shoeless, exposed to a chilly rain without shelter, tent or village. We have thus walked between 150 and 200 miles. But that which, in my opinion, makes the American soldier the first in the world—the equal of the French soldier—is that I never heard him utter a complaint or a grumble. I never was compelled to inflict a punishment upon him. When I ordered a straggler to fall in, he used to cross me his naked feet and hurry on. I have but this to express my opinion of the American soldier. He adds to the qualities of the French a patience and resignation which I did not think it possible for a soldier to acquire."

## Rebel Attack on Newbern

NEWBERN, N. C. via Ft. Monroe,
Thursday Nov. 27, 1862.

On Tuesday, some 4,000 Rebels, under command of Brig. Gen. Martin, attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city.

They advanced on the Trent road from Pollocksville, and succeeded in driving after a brisk skirmish, the pickets for a short distance. About 500 Rebels then marched through the woods seven miles to capture two companies of the Massachusetts 27th and one company of the Massachusetts 24th, stationed at Bachelor's Creek, on the railroad.

The Rebels met with a hot reception and were defeated, falling back in disorder and retreating on the double-quick.

The Rebels thought to take our forces unawares, but Col. John Kurtz of the 23d Massachusetts, the Provost-Marshal in command of the post, was prepared at all points.

Deserters from the Rebel army are quite numerous: fifteen came in on the 15th inst.

## From Memphis

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Nov. 29.

The incendiaries have been trying to burn the city.

On Sunday there were ten different attempts made to set the city on fire, and on Monday fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

On Tuesday morning 250 Rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station house and other property. They also took one company of Union soldiers prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m.—Some rangers of the enemy visible yesterday disappeared last night. They probably have retired into the valley behind the range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburg. New rebel earthworks almost daily make their appearance. The range in the rear of the town is crowded almost constantly with redoubts and rifle pits. Some of our batteries, whose guns bear directly upon the town, have recently been protected by earthworks. Five gunboats are reported to have advanced up the Rappahannock, opposite King George Court House. The right wing of the enemy extends nearly to that point, but at some distance from the river.

A few shots were thrown over the river to-day by one of our left wing batteries, probably to try the range of the guns.

Gen. Burnside has returned from his temporary visit to Washington.—All is quiet to-night along our line.

## Won't Surrender.

The city authorities of Savanna, Ga., are making arrangements to move non-combatants from the city, preparatory to the anticipated attack of the enemy. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the city of Savannah should never be surrendered—that it should be defended street by street—until, if taken, the victor's spoils should be a heap of ruins.


☞ *Omnibus quae prosunt segnes*, or "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chimes of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While admiring the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in the country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood care, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too can not add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love the dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home. [Madison Ind. Banner.]

DIED:—Very suddenly of Apoplexy Mr SAMUEL WILSON, of Raccoon tp., aged about 48 years. The Sabbath following his death, the accompanying Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the congregation of Bethlehem, the pastor presiding:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, arbiter and disposer of all things, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, and faithful co laborer, Mr. Samuel Wilson: *And whereas*, it is but proper that we should testify to the high moral worth and christian virtues which he manifested, in the estimation of the people of this congregation. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That in this striking dispensation of Providence, we recognize the hand of God saying unto us, "Be ye also ready." That it ought to be our incentive to increased prayer and watchfulness on the part of God's people; and a warning to careless sinners.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Wilson the session of Bethlehem Church, has lost a wise and discreet counsellor, the congregation an efficient member; the Sabbath School an earnest, faithful supporter and ardent defender in times of adversity, as well as in prosperity; the neighborhood a good citizen; and his family a kind husband and father.

*Resolved*, That while we deplore the sad event, and feel that we sustain a great loss; yet we would not call him back again to earth after having tasted the sweets of heaven, and enjoyed one short day of its delights.

*Resolved*, That this congregation tender these resolutions of sympathy, to his bereaved family and friends, ever remembering that the great Physician cares for us all in passing to that better world where sickness, sorrow and death can never enter.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be offered for publication in the papers of this county, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

---

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The ulcers, tumors, &c. which arise from impure blood or other constitutional disorders frequently defy science, but cannot resist the action of these medicines. Numerous preparations advertised under the head of cosmetics drive the disease inward and peril life, while these remidies are really safe and efficacious in a radical cure.

---

☞ If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pills. Nothing has ever appeared in this market that can compare with this new invention for chasing out the distempers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave us no alternative but to die of old age.

---


**JAMES S. RUTAN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

*(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)*

BEAVER, PENNA.

☞ Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay. dec3'62

**BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE**

**Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.**

**Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.**

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUcation of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, for term of fourteen weeks.....$38 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

☞ The next term commences Dec. 9th, '62.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that the Court has appointed Azariah Wynn, John Wilson, and Patrick Dawson, Commissioners, to inquire into the propriety of constituting the Boro' of Georgetown, (in Greene township,) an Independent Election District, separate and apart from said Township, and to report the number of voters in said Borough. Said Commissioners will meet to perform the duties of their appointment in said Borough, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AZARIAH WYNN.

Beaver, Dec. 3, '62.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of SAMUEL WILSON, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. M. KERR, Raccoon tp.,
Dec. 3, 1862. Administrator.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D. ..... J. M. CUMMINS, M. D.

**C. P. Cummins & Son,**

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

Dec'r 62

**TIME TABLE.**

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

**Beaver Station—GOING EAST.**

*Commencing, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:*

8:00 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:20 A. M.
2:52 P. M. " " 4:10 P. M.
7:20 P. M. " " 8:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

*Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:*

6:40 A. M. Arrives at Beaver,.....8:10 A. M.
1:40 P. M. " Rochester.....3:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. " "4:30 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

**Rochester Station—GOING EAST.**

| | Leaves Rochester | Arr. at Pitts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigh'n Accom. | 6:55 A. M..... | 8:40 A. M. |
| 2d Brigh'n " | 12:45 P. M..... | 2:50 P. M. |
| Mail, | 2:15 P. M..... | 3:45 P. M. |
| 1st Express, | 3:40 A. M..... | 5:00 A. M. |
| 2d Express, | 1:05 A. M..... | 2:30 P. M. |

GOING WEST—

| | Leaves Pitts. | Arr. at Rochester. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigh'n Accom. | 9:30 A. M..... | 11:23 A. M. |
| 2d Brigh'n " | 4:20 P. M..... | 6:05 P. M. |
| Mail, | 8:00 A. M..... | 9:25 A. M. |
| 1st Express, | 1:59 A. M..... | 3:05 A. M. |
| 2d Express, | 1:40 P. M..... | 2:55 P. M. |

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.



INCORPORATED 1835.

**OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.**

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1862.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums Received from November 1, 1861, to October 31, 1862:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks,..... | $226,308 81 | |
| On Fire Risks,..... | 99,321 30 | |
| | | $325,630 11 |
| Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1861,..... | | 198,968 05 |
| Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, '61, to Oct. 31, '62: | | |
| On Marine and Inland Risks..... | $218,142 82 | |
| On Fire Risks..... | 100,0000 25 | |
| | | $318,143 07 |
| Int. for same period, Salvages, &c. | | 58,715 29 |
| Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above: | | |
| Marine and Inland Navig'n losses,.. | $88,885 69 | |
| Fire losses..... | 28,349 64 | |
| Return premiums,.. | 34,735 34 | |
| Re-Insurances ..... | 18,146 75 | |
| Agency Charges... | 14,427 69 | |
| Adv., Print'g, &c.. | 2,211 52 | |
| Taxes..... | 6,850 48 | |
| Expenses, Salaries, Rents, &c..... | 20,206 91 | |
| | | $213,864 42 |
| Surplus, | | $163,651 85 |

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, *November 1, 1862.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | U. S. 5 per ct. loan... | $93,000 00 | |
| 20,000 | " 6 " ... | 20 760 00 | |
| 33,000 | " 6 " Treasury Notes ..... | 41,915 06 | |
| 25,000 | " 7 3-10 per cent Treasury Notes..... | 26,000 00 | |
| 165,000 | S. of Penn'a 6 per ct. loan | 55,000 00 | |
| 54,000 | " 6 " ... | 57,159 00 | |
| 123,000 | Phila. city 6 " ... | 125,083 00 | |
| 30,000 | S. of Tenn. 6 " ... | 12,000 00 | |
| 20,000 | Pa. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent bonds,..... | 22,850 00 | |
| 50,000 | Pa. R. R. 2d Mortgage 6 per cent bonds,..... | 52,875 00 | |
| 5,000 | Pa. R. R. 10 Shares stock..... | 5,580 00 | |
| 15,000 | Germantown Gas Co. 300 shares of stock, principal and int. guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.. | 15,000 00 | |
| | Loans on Real and mortgage, amply secured ..... | 112,700 00 | |
| Par $388,750 | Market Value, $384,178 50 | | |
| Cost, 662,749 62 | | | |
| Real estate..... | | 51,203 25 | |
| Bills receivable, for Insurances made 91,252 38 | | | |
| balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest and other debts due the Company ..... | | 36,114 55 | |
| Scrip and Stocks of sundry Insurance & other Companies, $30,852, estimated value..... | | 4,518 00 | |
| Cash on deposit with U. States Government subject to draft at call..... | $8,000 00 | | |
| Cash on deposit in banks 28,727 91 | | | |
| Cash in Drawer..... | 1,280 74 | | |
| | | 168,568 68 | |
| | | $1,076,214 42 | |

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 2d of December proximo.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1862, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first December proximo.

They have ordered that the remaining outstanding SCRIP of the Company of the issues of the years prior to 1862, be redeemed in cash on and after February 2, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.

☞ No certificate of profits issued under Seal of the Corporation, two years old shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

**DIRECTORS.**

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., Jas. C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Jr., B. M. Huston, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penrose, Henry Sloan, Edmund Burlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua T. Eyre, John B. Semple, *Pittsburg*, C. T. Morgan, *Erie*, A. B. Berger, *Pittsburg*.

THOMAS G. HAND, *Pres't.*
JOHN C. DAVIS *Vice Pres't.*
HENRY SYLVERN, *Sec'y.*

**HENRY HOOPES,**

**Agent,**

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.


**Quarterly Statement**

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Nov. 5, 1862.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills and Notes discounted, active..... | $35,45[illegible] 57 |
| Same under protest..... | 190 00 |
| Loan to Commonwealth..... | 5,000 00 |
| Due from Banks..... | 17,869 41 |
| Notes and Checks of other Banks and Treasury Notes..... | 3,041 00 |
| Cash in Vault..... | 19,716 25 |
| Furniture and Office Fixtures..... | 1,025 75 |
| Protest account..... | 1 41 |
| Total..... | $128,998 95 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | $56,550 00 |
| Notes in Circulation..... | 3,467 00 |
| Due Depositors..... | 66,312 51 |
| Profits and Earnings..... | 56 69 |
| Dividend unpaid..... | 2,494 75 |
| Total..... | $128,998 95 |

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 5th day of Nov, 1862. H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

Sam'l E. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, Vend. Exp. No. 30 of September Term, 1852.

Jno. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd.

Vend. Exp. No. 31 of Sept. Term, 1862.

(SEAL.) Oct. 18, 1862, on petition of Sheriff Roberts, the Court appoint J. S. Rutan, Esq., Auditor to distribute proceeds of sale, in the above cases, among the various lien creditors.

Extract from the Record.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of above appointment at the Clerk's Office, in Beaver, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when parties in interest will be duly heard. J. S. RUTAN,

nov.19'62. Auditor.


**PHOENIX**

**LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,**

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

**Dealers are invited to call upon us**

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

*Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.*

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

Ma7 y—3 mos.


LIST OF LETTERS UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams J J | Krinder Eliza |
| Bore M G | Kuhn Isaac |
| Balden C A | Kimbaly Wm |
| Brown Mast. Wm | Klibbert Louisa |
| Caler Mrs L | Loudas Elizabeth |
| Collins James | Misbach Aug |
| Douglas G S | Packard Zenas |
| Dixon James P | Pitteord David |
| Devin Mary A | Pauly, Dr J B |
| Eakin D | Ramsey G W |
| Fisher, Wm C. | Rank Rev J |
| French Jas W | Smith Mary E |
| Gerly Lucinda | Smith A |
| Holmes John | Tam Jos S |
| Inman Mrs H N | Tinges R C |
| Ilt Jacob | Vance Jenny, 2 |
| Ivory Joanna | Wallace James |
| Johnston J J | Withrow W A 2 |
| Johnston Anna | Whitehill David, 2 |

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.


**A Rare Chance for a Good Investment,**

**FOR SALE,**

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good location, with a large run of custom; situate within 12 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade. Stock low at present; no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be offered.—Store and dwelling house for sale or rent.—Address "R. L.," Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be had. Oct. 15.


**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home, for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan-yard.

sep2, 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

**Dividend No. 9.**

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Nov. 4, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past 6 months, has been declared this day, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on DEMAND. This dividend will be free of the United States Tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. EDWARD HOOPS,

nov19'62 Cashier.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of MARIAN A. W. EAKIN late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH MARTIN, Darlington tp.,

nov19'62 Administrator.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandize, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND,

New Brighton, May 19, 1862.


**Professions & Experience of an Invalid.**

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

may2 1y.


**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

LETTERS of testamentary on the estate of THOMAS MOORE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES NELSON, Hanover tp,
nov5. Administrator.

**Strav.**

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.


**Do You Want Employment.**

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS,
mar26 181 William St., N. Y.

**J. H. CUNNINGHAM,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

*Office in Gen. Wilson's Office.*

NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA. [ap30,62

**Kerr's Hotel,**

**Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.**

*S. KERR, Proprietor.*

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.


**Teachers Wanted.**

THE Board of School Directors, of Independent School District of Borough Township, Beaver County Pa., desire to employ two Male and three Female teachers for the Schools of said District. Term to commence about the first of December next, and continue four months. The County Superintendent will attend at the Court House in Beaver, on THURSDAY Nov. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to examine applicants, when and where all persons intending to apply for situations are requested to attend, and present their applications to the Board of Directors, who will be present.

By order of the Board.

HENRY HICE, Sec'y.


**SCOTT HOUSE**

B. D. MARKER, Prop'r,

*Cor. Irwin St. & Duquesne Way,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE SCOTT HOUSE is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the Iron City, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain its well earned reputation. Its location, is convenient to the Bridges and Railroad stations, specially commends it to the traveling public


**Dissolution.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGH, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL,
MATTISON DARRAGH,

Fallston, je10,'62 S. H. DARRAGH.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HENRY REED, late of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA REED,
THOMAS REED,
Administrators.

sep17

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEO. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BEN'J BEDISON,
June 25, 1862. Executors.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Joseph McCready, Sen., dec'd., late of Greene tp., Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES McCREADY,
oc22 Executor.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atkin Thomas' | Graham Wm |
| Conkle Margt J | Miller James, 2 |
| Colman John | M'Clurg Jos |
| Champion Sarah | Porter Elizabeth |
| Davis John | Ross Mary J |
| Dick Sarah | Sutherland Rich'd |
| Davis S A | Witchey Alex, 2 |
| Elliott John M | Wilson Mrs Virginia |
| Fisher Wm C. | |

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

☞ Office Hours: From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

**Sealed Proposals**

WILL be received up to the 20th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Beaver County Poor and House of Employment, by the Directors, for a Steward, to take charge of said institution on the 1st day of April, 1863, for the ensuing year.

By order of Board of Directors.

JAMES BRITTAIN,
nov26 Steward

**Public Sale.**

THE undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in Beaver, on the

*8th day of December,* 1862,

Tables, Chairs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention. Also, all the tools, &c., necessary for the establishment of a Brewery.

nov26 ANTHONY ZILLINGER.


**"The Union,"**

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.**

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public. TERMS, $1.50 PER DAY.

**STRAY COW.**

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in New Sewickley tp., Beaver co., on the 6th of October, 1862, a red cow with a white face, about 6 years old; she had a bell on, and two or three slits in the ear, no other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

oc22 3t. A. P. SMITH.

**Notice**

IS hereby given that I have been appointed an Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPHM. SMITH

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

GOOD Crushed and Brown Sugars for sale at the Drug Store of

oc22 C. P. CUMMINS.

TOBACCO—Anderson's, Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut Dry, at HENRY'S

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

**600,000**

**MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS**

TO SELL

*Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,*

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $26,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $8 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $1000-000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Bhoerseville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL, at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

*Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River*—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown. Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

*Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.*

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

**Office of J. T. LLOYD,**

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

119 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

*New Twenty Year, 6 per ct. Bonds*

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

**PAYABLE IN GOLD,**

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics Capitalists and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities and thirteenths products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

*Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

**Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, Jr., M. D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL MINIS,
April 12. Administrator.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RAMEY, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd, ceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JACOB FLOCK,
sep24. Administrator.

JAS. C. GRIERSON

WHOLESALE

**Grocer & Commission Merchant,**

Also Dealer in

**FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY**

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.

Opposite the Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION**

OF THE

**MISTAKES OF EDUCATION**

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents; paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.
mar26.

**Lost Dog.**

LOST in Rochester, on the 21st of October, a Black Shepherd Dog, with white ruff around his neck, and white tip on the end of his tail; answers to the name of "Ring." Any person finding said dog will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at Johnston's Hotel, near Rochester Depot, or at the residence of the subscriber in New Sewickly tp.

nov12 JOHN GARRARD.


**MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.**

**We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.**

**HON. JAMES COOK,**
**Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.**

**HON. ALBIN BEARD,**
**Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.**

**HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,**
**Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.**

**HON. JOHN ABBOTT,**
**Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.**

**HON. A. H. BULLOCK,**
**Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.**

**HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,**
**Mayor of SALEM, MASS.**

**HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,**
**Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.**

**HON. WM. M. RODMAN,**
**Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

**HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,**
**Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.**

**HON. J. N. HARRIS,**
**Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.**

**HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,**
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**Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.**

**HON. H. M. KINSTREY,**
**Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.**

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**HON. R. M. BISHOP,**
**Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

**HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,**
**Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.**

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**HON. JAMES W. NORTH,**
**Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.**

**HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,**
**Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.**

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**HON. JOHN HODGDEN,**
**Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.**

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**Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.**

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**Mayor of SELMA, ALA.**

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**Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.**

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**DON M. G. MILANGNO,**
**Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.**

**DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,**
**Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.**

**Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them**

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

**Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.**

**For Spring Diseases.**
**For Purifying the Blood.**
**For Scrofula or King's Evil.**
**For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.**
**For Eruptions and Pimples.**
**For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.**
**For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.**
**For Tetter or Salt Rheum.**
**For Scald Head and Ringworm.**
**For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.**
**For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.**
**For Female Diseases.**
**For Suppression and Irregularity.**
**For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.**
**For Liver Complaints.**
**For Diseases of the Heart.**

**The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.**

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and Ayer's Ague Cure,**

**PREPARED BY**

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,**

**LOWELL, MASS.,**

**and sold by Druggists every where.**

☞ For sale by D. Minis, jr., Beaver; S. Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden, Jr. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers everywhere. Feb 12, '62


**THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND. ALWAYS READY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS. When your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with the most V

# GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

**A Family and an Agricultural Journal,**

DEVOTED TO

## CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

**Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,**

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

**Agriculture and Horticulture,**

EMBRACING

**Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.**

*In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.*

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

**Advance Cash Terms.**

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5.00; three copies, one year, $5.00; Five Copies, One Year, $8.00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15.00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28.00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2.50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

**PHILIP R. FREAS,**
**Editor and Proprietor.**

*Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.*

## NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

**AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.**

**And Other**

**Nervous and Chronic Diseases.**

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *indigent* class of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

## Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JOHN COURTNEY, late of the borough of Darlington, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having, claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. COURTNEY, Darlington,
nov12 Administrator.

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

# "VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day—20th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

**VANITY FAIR**

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
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Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
New-York.

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*School Books and Stationery at Wholesale.*

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & McGuffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinnco's Grammars, Bibles, &c. Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Inkstands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

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All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks.....$38 00
Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

☞ The next term commences Aug. 26, '62.

WM. MILLER, Phil.... C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g

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Nos. 221 & 223, *Cor. of Liberty & Irwin sts.*
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

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AND

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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments aug 28.

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*Have now their SPRING STOCK of*

# DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

## PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address,

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Pittsburg, Pa.

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**No. 107 Second Street**

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

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BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

*Terms Very Moderate.*

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*BOOKS, STATIONERY*

**Wall Paper,**

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

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GOOD Crushed and Brown Sugars for sale at the Drug Store of
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TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut Dry, at HENRY'S

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

## FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

**CAUTION.**—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. May 7.

MME. DEMOREST'S

**Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,**

*With Great Improvements and Additions.*

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

*FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES;*

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

**Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,**

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1.00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

## New Goods!!

## B. S. RANGER,

**Bridgewater, Pa.,**

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES.* Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all varieties.
NAILS, by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

## BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 1st DAY of SEPTEMBER

☞ For particulars address the Princip

S. B. MERCER, Beavor, Pa.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of OCTAVIA ALLISON, late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES ALLISON, Greene, tp.,
aug6 Executor.

## Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy10,'62. EPHM. SMITH

## BEAVER DRUG STORE,

**Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.**

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

*Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.*

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

*Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.*

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

## THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

*Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:*

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions; and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-inflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

## MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still'it, is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

KOLLOCK'S

## Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

*KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.*

The purest, and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

mar26

BEAVER

## FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. W. W. LAVERTY, *Principal.*
(LATE UNDER CARE OF REV. J. A. M'GILL.)

THIS INSTITUTION, for the reception of Young Ladies, will open on

*Monday, the 1st day of September next,*

Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of 14 weeks.....$40 00

Tuition alone, per term, $4 00, $6 00 & $7 00 according to branches studied.

☞ For further particulars address the Principal. aug6

## AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the

COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857. C. A. GRIFFIN,
Nov9 Photographic Artist

## JOY, COE & CO.,

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AND DEALERS IN

**PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS**

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OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

mar26:1y.

## JOHN B. YOUNG,

**Att'y at Law,**

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 20, 1862

## J. W. CRAFT,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

**No. 185 Liberty Street,**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:3m.

AYER'S

# CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.**

BERKFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1853.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

**Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

**Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.**

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

**Consumption.**

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

*Consumptives*, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is now by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they are unprecedentedly upon the interests of all men. They search and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cure, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S *Pills*, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

**Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,**
**Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.**

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

☞ For sale by D Minis, jr., Beaver; S Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Bidou; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers every where. Feb 12, '62.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
*Attorney-at-Law.*
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

## Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

NEW

## MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

(Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.

may26'62—1y. MISS & MISS RENO.

# SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

(THE ORIGINAL, ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE)

**For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for**

## LIVER COMPLAINT

**AND ALL BILLIOUS DISEASES.**

**The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with morosenoss and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chromo in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.**

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

**AS A FAMILY MEDICINE**

**SELLERS' LIVER PILLS**

ARE INVALUABLE.

**Price 25 Cents.**

# SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

**From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.**

D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 15th instant I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations, and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of *all*, which, together with its efficacy, qualities, renders it a universal favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "*the* one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz., Sellers' Cough Syrup. A. G. CUSHING.

**Price 25 Cents.**

# *Sellers'* VERMIFUGE.

**From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.**

MR. R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed forty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. S. WAKEFIELD.

**Price 25 Cents,**

**PREPARED AND SOLD BY**

**R. E. SELLERS & CO.**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

NOTICE.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

# SELLERS' VERMIFUGE.

# WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. The alarming mortality calls for increased watchfulness, and for greater use of *the infallible remedy.* The common practice of many physicians to advertised worm medicines is, in a measure, ineffectual, the injurious qualities of some of the vermifuges, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c., *Even if some of the latter seems harmless as they are ineffectual,* THEY MAY COST LIFE. No thoughtful, sensible mother, will thus trifle with the life of her child.

**LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.**

**SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.**

**HERE IS THE PROOF.**

*Hocking Station, O.*, Dec. 17, 1845.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Your Vermifuge I would make use of in preference to any I ever used. I will just say in a case where I gave a child. My brother's child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In 36 hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upwards of six hundred worms were passed.* The child, that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

*Gallipolis, Ohio*, April 1, 1848.

All that is required to give it reputation in any family, is a fair trial.

R. H. WILSON, M. D.

*Point Pleasant, Va.* Oct. 4, 1847.

SELLERS, R. E.—Having used it in my practice for the last four or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have heretofore used the preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours, respectfully,

D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter of a century*, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty* of its effect.

NOTICE.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

**Price 25 Cents.**

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

**R. E. SELLERS & CO.**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

*The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.*

OUR ARTILLERY IS

**DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY**

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

**PRESERVING THE TEETH**

*Purifying the Breath and Mouth*

AND

**Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.**

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*Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH*, 50 cts. bottle.

*Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER*, 25 cts. one box.

*Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS*, 25 cts. one bottle.

*Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.*

*Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Method of Preserving the Teeth; including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.*

*FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.*

*TOOTH PICKS, &c., &c.*

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

*Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX for $5.*

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, in stamps.

☞ *Full directions for use in each package.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth*, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, in stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, in stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
*Tribune Buildings, New York.*

*Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER* and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Store. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

## NOW.

☞ DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD

The best evidences that they are is, that the firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, formerly of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them for years.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success lies with the fact *that his preparations are precisely as they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We pronounce it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* You shall feel obliged if